TITLE

The Socio-Economic Future of Africa with a perfect integration of networks of the future (NGN)

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African countries,

By NGN, Possibility of Integration:

- ☐ **Socio-Economic**,
- ☐ **Commercial and**
- ☐ **Cultural in the world.**

Introduction

ICT and particularly **Future Networks (NGN)** offer African countries the possibility of greater integration:

☐ **Economic**,

☐ **Commercial and**

☐ **Cultural in the world**,

Provided of course that these countries are fully aware and adopt strategies including among the traditional priorities, the necessary investments to enable them to seize them.

Tools and Strategies for Developing ICTs in African Countries

Socio-economic implications of Africa
- *Political commitment of States,*
- *Regional and sub-regional organizations*
- *Socio-economic institutions: ECOWAS, ECCAS, UAT, ITU, IMF, WTO, World Bank ...*

National public policies face to NGN
- *Structural Adjustment Plans (**S.A.P**)*
- *Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (**PRSP**)*
- *ICT Development **Strategies***

II-Socio-economic implications of the Networks of the Future Generations (NGN) in Africa

For a drastic reduction of the digital divide in Africa, we must: A political commitment of our different States through Regional and Sub-Regional Organizations, in order to develop a common policy practicable in the field of transport, telecommunications and related laws and regulations.

This requires reforms that will have to be supported by the Socio-Economic Institutions created: **ECOWAS, ECCAS, UAT, ITU, IMF, WTO, World Bank,** etc.
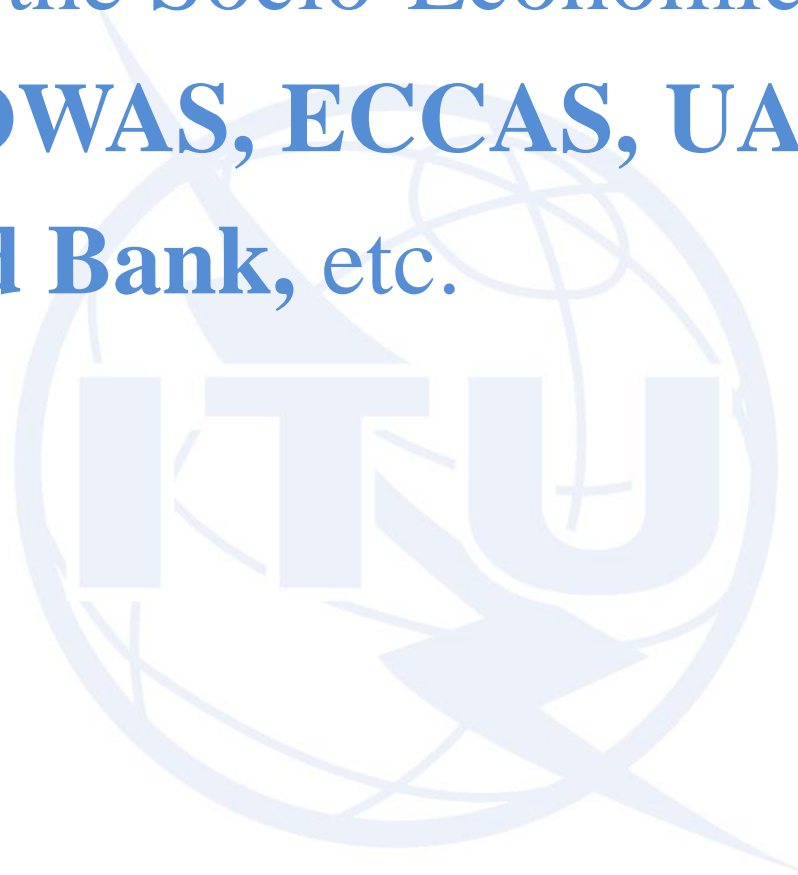
III-National public policies face to NGN systems.

The adoption policy and respect for the regulatory framework of the networks of the future will enable the African continent to join the shores of the global information society through International Financial Institutions in the context of reform programs such as:

❑Structural Adjustment Plans (**SAP**) for effective liberalization measures;

❑Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (**PRSD**);

❑Strategies for Developing ICTs of different African Countries in the Telecommunications Sector.

African countries tend to improve access to ICT by setting up e-governance programs, which are sub-regional programs and projects for African common infrastructures (**Smart Africa, the interconnections of different capitals at ECOWAS level, Dater Center projects** ...).

IV- *Existing and potential potentials of future generations in Africa.*

In developing countries, a World Bank study revealed significant improvements in international capacity estimated at 347.4 Gbps in 2014, with the arrival of submarine cables, ECOWAS Member States now have direct access to 25 submarine cable landing stations in total submarine cables in total.

V - Recommendations

5.1. To African Countries:

❏ Build an African society with a social balance with a radical reduction of the gender gap in terms of access to technological systems of the new generations (telephone, Internet, home applications, etc.) by 2025.

❑Through the support of sub-regional and regional institutions, adopt and get involved in African integration programs of common infrastructures: **Smart Africa, ECOWAS, ECCAS, MANO RIVER UNION** ....

❑ Invite Operators to modernize their network systems and provide the necessary resources for broadband deployment to universalize NGN and the interconnection of African States.

5.2. *At the ITU authorities*

❑ Support ICT skills development to meet the needs of the knowledge economy by creating and sustaining ICT Centers of Excellence and Capacity Building Centers.

❑ Ensure and preserve development partners in the process of support and implementation of African infrastructure programs and projects.

5.3. Proposal

"Technological initiatives of infrastructure integration programs, specifically solutions and NGN applications for basic social services (e-Health, e-Education, e-Commerce, e-Agriculture ...) in African countries. "

VI- Conclusion

The penetration of ICT in Africa is growing strongly, favoring their gradual democratization, especially as regards the mobile phone, with some unexpected applications. Also, African states could evolve and build a socio-economic future by **2025**, to establish a penetration rate of services ranging between **41%** and **55%** and favorably a drop of more than **50%** of access prices to connectivity, the quality of ICT services and the well-being of African populations.

THANK   YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION